The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. [illegible]

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1859.

PRICE TWO CENTS

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

The Last Efforts for Peace Exhausted.

The English Propositions Rejected by Austria.

Austrian Ultimatum Addressed to Sardinia.

DECLARATION OF WAR IMMINENT.

French and Austrian Troops Advancing Toward Piedmont.

A COLLISION INEVITABLE.

Opinion that of the Sovereigns Paris Meeting.

Cotton at a Decline—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 94 1-2.

(By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 31 Wall-street.)

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 5.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. MILLAR, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of April 23, arrived at Halifax at about 10 o'clock last night, but, for reasons which will at a future time be explained, the Agent of the Associated Press was compelled to send the intelligence thence to this place by Adams express. The *Niagara* left Halifax this morning, and will be due at Boston about noon on Friday.

There was no intelligence of the Cunard screw-steamer *Hibernia*, due at Liverpool from New-York, when the *Niagara* sailed.

The Canadian screw-steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Portland on the 9th of April, was also announced at Liverpool.

The screw-steamer *Kangaroo*, from New-York for Liverpool on the 9th of April, passed Cork on Friday, the 22d, and would arrive at Liverpool in the evening of the following day, (23d.)

The *Niagara* passed, April 23, at 4:40 P. M., off Point Lynas, steamships *Kangaroo* and *Alps*, from New-York for Liverpool; 24th, lat. 49° 44', lon. 37° 30', passed bark *Rainbow*; May 2, lat. 44°, lon. 49°, passed several large icebergs.

THE WAR CRISIS.

A special edition of the London *Times*, of the 21st of April, contains the following highly important telegram:

TURIN, Monday, April 21.

URBIN, the Austrian Commander in Lombardy, has been ordered to present an ultimatum for the disarmament and the sending away of volunteers. If refused, war is to be declared in three days. Two more divisions of the Austrian Army, consisting of 40,000 men, have been ordered to the Ticino. The English proposal for a Congress upon the same conditions as that of Laybach has been refused.

The *Times* adds the following:

"We have reason to believe the same intelligence has been received by the Government. A Cabinet Council was at once summoned, and the English Government is said to have promptly telegraphed to Vienna the strongest protest against the above measure."

The *Evening Herald* of the same date contains a similar announcement, and it is otherwise fully confirmed.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs under date of Thursday noon, as follows:

"The day before yesterday Austria forwarded a categorical summons to Sardinia to disarm the free corps. A reply is to be given within three days from the receipt of the summons, and an evasive answer will be considered equivalent to a refusal."

The Paris *Moniteur*, of Friday, says:

"Austria has not given her adhesion to the proposition made by England and accepted by France, Russia and Prussia, besides which it appears that the Cabinet of Vienna have resolved upon addressing a direct communication to the Cabinet of Turin, in order to obtain the disarmament of Piedmont. In consequence of these facts, the Emperor has ordered the concentration of several divisions of the army on the frontiers of Piedmont."

The *Patrie* says that General MARMORA has informed the French Government by telegraph that the Austrian army file made a significant movement on the strategetic line of the Ticino, and that he feared he might be attacked at any moment.

NAPOLEON had held a Council of Ministers, and was attended by Prince JEROME and NAPOLEON as Princes of the Blood.

The King of Sardinia also held a Council of Ministers on Thursday, the 21st.

VIENNA, Friday, April 22.

The following official statement is published:

"Piedmont, which has for some years past endangered Austria's rights, has been summoned most urgently by Austria to disarm, besides, this demand is expressly to Piedmont. Austria adheres firmly to the proposal for a general disarmament, although she cannot make that proposal subordinate to the summons she has addressed to Sardinia."

The *Constitutionnel* announces that part of the army of Paris has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, April 23, 1859.

After the Cabinet meeting on Thursday, a dispatch was sent to the Austrian Government, expressing the strong disapproval of the British Government of the peremptory course adopted by Austria.

The *Daily News* says the reply of the Emperor of Austria has been received. He declines to reconsider the responsibility incurred in commencing war in the heart of Europe. Count BUOL declares his master, having taken his course, will pursue it to the end.

The *Times* says the "Imperial manifesto which is to accompany the declaration of war against Sardinia is already prepared. Austria, mistress of the position, is ready by the act of State and deed of war to initiate the sanguinary drama upon which the curtain is about to rise. There is no doubt that a general movement of the French forces has taken place on the entire Piedmontese frontiers."

English journals generally think the last chance of peace has about vanished, and speculate on the opening movements of the campaign.

The *London Herald* gives in a semi-official form some specific and exclusive information relating to the movements of the French Army. It says that orders have been given for the embarkation at Toulon of 30,000 troops—not, however, to sail till further orders. The divisions at Lyons, Grenoble, Besançon, &c., have also received orders to be ready to march at a minute's notice, but not to move till further instructions. The total French force destined to co-operate with Sardinia in the event of war, estimated at 80,000, will be in two divisions—one commanded by CANROBERT, and the other by BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS—the whole actively under the command of the Emperor in person.

The British Ambassador to Turin had returned to his post.

The London Stock Exchange having closed on the 21st till the 26th, the result of this crisis was only partially developed. The NEWS transpired on the 22d, after Change had officially closed, and Consols were offered without sales at 94¾, being a decline of ¼ per cent. from the highest point of the day.

At Paris, on the 20th, the Bourse was pretty firm, and the Three per Cents closed at 69f. 5c. Of the 21st, there was great uneasiness, and a panic prevailed. Prices gave way fully one-and-a-half per cent on the 22d, and the panic continued, it being then first reported that an actual engagement had taken place on the banks of the Ticino. The market closed very flat at 68f. 90c., being a fall of more than two per cent. in two days.

The *Patrie* says that the delay granted to Piedmont expires on Sunday evening, the 24th.

The Congress.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 21st, contains the following:

England has made to the other four great Powers the following propositions:

First—To charge provisorily to the Congress a general and simultaneous disarmament.

Second—The disarmament to be regulated by a military or civil commission independently of Congress, and this Commission to be composed of six Commissaries, one of whom shall be a Sardinian.

Third—As soon as the Commission shall have commenced operations, the Congress shall assemble and proceed to discuss the political question.

Fourth—The Representatives of the Italian States shall be invited immediately after the assembling of the Congress to take their seats with the Representatives of the Great Powers absolutely, as at the Congress of Laybach in 1821.

France, Russia and Prussia have given their adhesion to the foregoing propositions of England, but Austria refuses to assent to them.

The French Government, it is said, consented to the appointment of a commission for carrying out the disarmament, requiring only that it be composed of diplomatic individuals.

General News by the Niagara.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An electioneering meeting in the City of London had resolved to run Lord STANLEY without his consent.

Mr. BAILEY declined the requisition of the London Conservatives, and they were casting about for another candidate.

Subscriptions for the Indian Seven Million Loan closed on the 21st; five millions were bid for at or above ninety-five, the minimum fixed, leaving two millions to be disposed of; this two millions would not be needed for some months.

MORPHY, the American chess-champion, was being *fêted* by the London players. He again played eight games, simultaneously, blindfold, his adversaries being very skillful men. He won two, and the other six games were drawn, after seven hours' play. Mr. MORPHY was on the eve of leaving for America.

FRANCE.

The last pacific article in the *Moniteur*, exercised little influence in Paris, being negatived by the English Ministerial explanations, which were regarded unfavorable. The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says, preparations for war are pushed forward with feverish rapidity, notwithstanding the professions of a willingness to disarm.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says there is no cessation of the armaments.

Masses of troops continue to concentrate at Lyons.

An army is to be collected on the Rhine frontier, and numerous cavalry regiments have already commenced marching thither.

A number of regiments of Hussars have been ordered to proceed by forced marches to the Piedmontese frontiers.

French soldiers on renewable furlough are reported to have been called in.

General RANDON is spoken of as the Major General of the army on the Piedmont frontiers.

The First Infantry division of the Army of Paris was to leave Paris for Toulon by railway on the evening of the 23d.

PRUSSIA.

It was stated that the mission to Berlin of the Archduke ALEXANDER, of Austria, had been most completely successful, he having signed a military convention with Prussia, by which the latter engages to send to the Rhine an army of 36,000 men, under the command of the Prince Regent. If the negotiations for peace fail, this force will be increased by the contingent of Bavaria, 40,000 strong, and the 8th Federal Army Corps of 60,000, whilst other contingents will be held ready to march.

The newspapers in Prussia, it is said, have been requested not to publish anything connected with the preparations for war or movements of the troops.

A Berlin dispatch of the 21st says the semi-official *Prussian Gazette* publishes an article which states that the assembling of the Congress is becoming more and more doubtful, and that the state of affairs having assumed a most serious aspect, it induces the Prussian Government to think that it is a proper time to make proposals to the Federal Diet for the purpose of taking general measures for its own interest and safety. The Government has preceded these proposals by ordering three *corps d'armée*, seventy thousand strong, to be placed on a war footing. These measures are merely of a defensive character, and without any aggressive intention.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Southern Railway was retained for the exclusive service of the Government, and troops and ammunition were being constantly conveyed over it.

The danger of war was considered so imminent at Frankfort that the Federal Diet, which had been holding secret sittings had resolved not to adjourn for the Easter holidays.

It was reported that the Austrians had entered the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma and Modena.

SARDINIA.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* says that Count CAVOUR must fall if war is not declared, and such an event would possibly be the signal for insurrection in various parts of Italy, and perhaps serious disturbances in Piedmont, where 20,000 Italian volunteers confidently await hostilities.

The Sardinian steamers on the Lago Maggiore, with a single exception, had ceased running, and been placed at the disposal of the Government.

ITALY.

The King of Naples still survived.

Naples admits corn into Sicily for two months from March 30.

The Government of Rome is said to have sent round a private circular to the Bishops, urging them to collect men for two legions of pontifical troops. The attempt was unsuccessful, notwithstanding a large bounty was offered.

TURKEY.

The apprehensions of war had aroused fears of insurrections in Turkey.

Advices from Bessarabia confirm the reported Russian armaments there, and there are reports of the intended assembling of 100,000 Russians in that Province.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of March 20 had reached England's Desire for Peace or to be Neutral land, but there was little of interest to add to the telegrams already received. The financial embarrassments and the new customs tariff monopolizes attention. On tobacco a duty of 20 per cent. had been imposed, where none existed before. Two duty on corn, cotton, thread, yarn, &c., had been raised from 3 to 5 per cent. That on metals and cotton and woolen manufactures had been raised from 5 to 10 per cent. The duty on grain and indigo had been doubled.

In the Coming War.

From the London Times, April 16.

If there remain a spark of hope that the peace of Europe can be preserved, it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of making known at this crisis to all foreign Powers the exact sentiments of the people of England with relation to the subjects in dispute. The vastness and universality of our commerce give us great material interest in the tranquillity and prosperity of all neighboring nations; affection for our own free institutions excites our sympathies for all who cry against a tyranny; our military power, if brought into exercise, would be likely to prove decisive in a quarrel where the parties are not unequally matched; and our wealth would certainly give us a very predominant influence in that system of modern warfare where it has been said the last guinea decides the issue. Moreover, our insular position enables us to examine the whole question in dispute with a calm and dispassionate judgment, and to regard the theatre of the coming struggle from a safe distance. We could choose our party at our leisure, and strike at the moment and on the spot that we might choose. The public opinion of England upon the matters that now threaten to wrap all Europe in flame, cannot, therefore, be without some important influence even in those councils where the most desperate designs and favor. Perhaps it is not the least among the dangers now threatening the peace of the world that each party at this moment believes if she was once engaged in actual war, she would immediately possess the sympathies and might hope eventually to receive the material assistance of this country. Austria relies upon her ancient alliance, and in the certainty that we see in our own interest a necessity for her existence as a first-rate European Power; she leans, also, upon the respect which the English people pay for vested rights and for treaty obligations, and she reminds the world that her connection with Italy was in a great measure imposed upon her by the Powers assembled at the Congress of Vienna. She presses upon our recollection that throughout the wars of the Empire, Italy had freely given all her resources to aid France in subjugating or making war upon the rest of Europe, and that her perseverance in that course rendered it absolutely necessary to sever her connection with France. These are, doubtless, important facts; but we fear that Austria builds her confidently upon them, and imagines that if she should press upon England the contest in which she is about to engage she may count upon all the resources of England being put forth to preserve her from any attempt at defeat. The Emperor of the French, if we mistake not, no less sanguine in his belief that when the people of England see the fighting actually going on their old combative spirit will come over them and lead them into the *mêlée*. When this shall happen he counts upon the favor of the new alliance between England and France as more powerful than the old habitual connection between England and Austria, and he does not doubt that those high-sounding words "Liberty," "Nationality" and "Italian unity" will conjure all the sympathies of English constituencies to his side, and compel the English Minister of the day to regard rather the sentimentalities of the Italian question than the solid interests of his country.

We believe that both these expectations would, if they should unhappily come to be tested by experience, be entirely disappointed. We think it would be found that, while neither Austria nor France had secured the sympathies of the English people, the Power which appeared to be most intent upon war had most signally drawn upon itself the opprobrium of the most sober and most powerful classes in this country. English opinion does not go with the tyrants who have so cruelly crushed the Italian people, nor with the Imperial liberator of Italy who reigns so absolute in France. Every Englishman is profoundly convinced that Italy is, and long has been, in an abnormal state. Austria is in possession of two-thirds of that peninsula, partly under the justification of treaties, but partly by a title without any justification except that of an alleged necessity, and without any excuse except that of having thrown into the Roman States a force capable of opposition to the encroachments of France. Austria's troubles with the smaller Italian Powers have made her in effect the arbiter of the destinies of the whole Italian race. It is the belief of all who are not Austrians that this influence has for the most part been used to enforce those systems of Government which grate most harshly upon the sensibilities of an Italian, and that her power in her own provinces has been exercised rather to crush all opposition than to protect and encourage the reasonable liberties of a sensitive and intelligent people. We cannot believe in England that this state of things can be consistent with a condition of permanent peace. We cannot hope that peace will arise from the chronic antagonism of France and Austria in the Roman States. We cannot see peace in the interference, which has now become habitual to Austria, with the small Italian Powers, and which enables every little tyrant to tell his discontented subjects that he possesses an army of a hundred thousand men on the further bank of the Po. We cannot see peace in that martial law which rules through out Lombardy and is so strong at Venice. Without reference to the questions which are now filling the minds of statesmen, there is sufficient in the ordinary position of Austria in Italy to create a chronic disquietude in Europe, and to occasion, war at any moment. Public opinion in England, which desires the preservation of peace in Europe and the improvement of Austrian rule in Italy, is certainly not in favor of things as they are; and *any Minister would be thought mad who should propose to an English House of Commons to declare war against France in order to support Austria in the position she has occupied since 1815.* If England has ever taken any part in discussions on Italian questions, it has been with offers, not of support, but of meditation, and the means proposed have always been to modify those dangerous existing conditions which afford a standing excuse for war. If Austria is rushing into war with a hope that she has England behind her, it is only charitable to bid her pause and reflect before she takes a step that cannot be recalled.

So far as we know the minds of our countrymen, we should say that *there is certainly no more probability of the Emperor Napoleon finding sympathy, or applause, or assistance from England than there is that we should go to war for the sake of Austria.* It is true that, to a certain extent, the policy toward Italy avowed by France, and that approved by England, are one and the same. If we had full and entire confidence in the disinterestedness and the moderation of all those purposes to which the well-being of Italy, we might perhaps be content to join in putting pressure upon Austria to compel her to be merciful. But our difficulty is with our ally. How can we tell whether his objects are our objects? How can we say what may be the ultimate result when the plains of Lombardy and all the fortresses of the Roman States are occupied by French armies? There is not in all England a number of entire fools so credulous as to believe that the Emperor NAPOLEON is in this matter altogether disinterested, or that his views are bounded by the desire that Italy shall be free and independent. All men see that while the Emperor NAPOLEON is talking the language of the Carbonari, he is acting out the old policy of the Bonaparte family. If we judge by what he is doing rather than by what he is saying, *France, under his guidance, is now again seeking to become an Italian Power.* She has got Piedmont within her grasp, and, as Tuscany and Modena must fall if the Austrians are beaten in Lombardy, we may not unreasonably suspect that our liberty-loving ally sees as a possible contingency the restoration of the Kingdom of Etruria and the accession of Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE to that throne. As a necessary consequence of the success of such a policy, we cannot but foresee that the Italian States would then all become dependencies of France, as they now are of Austria, and France, disposing of the resources of Italy by land or by sea, would then become to a great extent mistress of the Mediterranean, and perfectly able to prosecute any designs she might form against this country, or against Germany. With these considerations pressing upon us it will not be difficult for Continental Powers to believe that the sympathies of England are in this coming war not attracted more powerfully towards the Emperor of the French than they are towards the Emperor of Austria.

The conduct of NAPOLEON III. in these preliminary discussions which were intended to precede the Congress has not been of a character to allow much hope that we have been misled as to his ultimate intentions. The present position of those negotiations may be thus stated—Austria long and stubbornly insisted on the disarmament of Sardinia as a preliminary to going into Congress. This England and France refused to ask her to do, saying, "If the other Powers are to enter Congress armed, let not Sardinia be requested to disarm before the others, and alone." After almost endless discussion, Austria was moved from this position, and she agreed to disarm before going into Congress, if France and Sardinia would do the same. Nothing apparently could be fairer. France consented to disarm as well as Austria; but when Austria acted as a first installment of this obligation that she should see some diminution in the Sardinian levies, *France turned round and stated that she herself never had armed, and that she had no idea Sardinia was included in the disarmament.* She, moreover, altogether declined even to ask her ally to disarm. Such, we believe, is now the hitch in the negotiations; and this unexpected obstacle raised by France gives occasion to the suspicion that the Emperor has no intention of allowing the present difficulties to be settled by diplomacy. Well-informed men now believe that he is only amusing Europe with the promise of a Congress while he enhances Austria's pretensions, matures all his own preparations for taking the field.

The position of Austria is, indeed, highly critical. The very worst that could happen to her is the present state of suspense. To maintain these great armaments in inaction is sure ruin. The fortune of battle is uncertain; perhaps she may be victorious; but, even in the very improbable event of her losing rapidly all her Italian provinces, and suffering great successive defeats, she would not be in a worse position than she will be under a perpetual pressure. *She is bleeding to death, and she may as well be killed by the sword as the lancet.* But, however this may be, the policy of England in this matter must not be misunderstood. Above all things, our desire is to maintain peace; but, if this may not be, then "let him who takes the sword perish by the sword."

Mr. Cobden's Return to Parliament—His Public Career and Character.

From the London Times.

The people of Rochdale will return Mr. COBDEN as a matter of course, so it may be thought almost superfluous for us to say that we heartily applaud their choice, and think them honored in securing such a representative. If we make any remark on Mr. BRIGHT's very interesting account of Mr. COBDEN's career, it is because he seems to challenge remark by something which was about to call an anti-climax in the interest of his narrative, and a paradox in its moral. There are public careers that might almost shake our faith in those eternal principles of justice and mercy, wisdom and goodness, which are generally supposed to be illustrated in the history of men, as of nations. There are men who build fortune, position, and imperishable fame, on a foundation which we all believe to be hollow and vicious. The old fables and stories of cringing sycophancy working its way to greatness, and over and over again kicking away the ladder by which it rises, and of beginnings that by their haste only seem the foil of future splendor, are too common and too familiar to disconcert us. Prosperity is valueless, and we know it. The new man has to pay the full penalty of his crimes, for he has a whole population at his heels. But Mr. BRIGHT's story of his illustrious colleague in the Free Trade cause leads us to the same moral by a totally different route. Mr. COBDEN, with the power of turning his great talents to the acquisition of a fortune, and therefore of power, devoted himself wholly and solely to the deliverance of his country from a very sore burden. After a seven years' war, conducted with the whole country on a campaign, by the fire of an earnest eloquence and the art of a consummate logician, he succeeded in carrying that which was alleged to have been part of every financial arrangement, public or private, in the whole kingdom. Mr. BRIGHT describes, with some touches of very fine feeling, the character of that warfare. After that he has to listen to that, following in the train of this victory, and with Mr. COBDEN's cooperation, many other great reforms have been effected. The differential duties on sugar have been removed, and sugar itself made cheaper. The Navigation laws have been repealed, and freight made unfettered. Most of the duty on newspapers has been removed, and in Manchester alone every week some hundred thousand papers communicate to all classes, at the cheap rate of a penny a sheet, not only the results of our own costly enterprise, but, as Mr. BRIGHT says, excellent compositions of their own. Nor is this all. On the overthrow of the great and lamented Statesman who became COBDEN's pupil in Free-trade, and sacrificed himself to carry out the lessons of his master, the politicians by whom the sacrifice was effected, offered the master a seat in the Cabinet vacated by his too sincere pupil. Though it grates rather on the ear that we should have to view the matter in this light, and we are not quite sure that Mr. BRIGHT would have us do so, still it was an act of virtue in Mr. COBDEN that he declined this honor. He had his health, his family, and his affairs to look to, and dreaded the accident of office which the coalition of the nature of the transaction under which the offer came to be made might have given fresh force to these scruples.

But there, and at that point, with some amendments in the laws relating to ships, newspapers, and sugar, Mr. COBDEN's career seems thus far to have terminated; nay, worse than mere cessation, those singular talents, those endearing personal qualities, that unexampled triumph, have all failed to mitigate or to arrest the most monstrous and most growing of our country's ills, at least in the opinion both of Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT. Since Mr. COBDEN came into public life, and became a prominent man in the House of Commons, the annual expenditure upon the armaments of this country has doubled, and is still increasing.

Compared with this deplorable retrogression, as it seems, and as it is regarded by Mr. COBDEN himself, all the rest we are told about this gentleman seems of little importance. One is not, indeed, quite prepared to hear of the saviour of his country—the Joseph who read the dream of famine and made it a season of abundance—visiting the United States to look after some Illinois Central Stock, of which we should be delighted to hear a better account than of most other American investments. If Mr. COBDEN and his friends were to suffer by some clever operation of the American shareholders, we should certainly feel it a satire on republican sympathies, if not on the cause of freedom itself. Nor need one think much of the fact, that the offer of office made to Mr. COBDEN in 1846 has not been renewed. Others shared the penalties of PEEL's great act, and have been almost ostracised from power, because for once, at least, they were good men. Martyrs and confessors abound in the Legislature, and in a dozen instances, if we ask why is such an one in so false and irreparable a position, the only answer that can be given is that he unfortunately once listened to the suggestions of conscience, and was duped by truth. So here Mr. COBDEN's fate is only common one. If we choose to be virtuous we must take the consequences. But why is it that so great a man, so good a man, and as successful a man his utterly failed to do one jot or good towards abating the monstrous evil of a military preparation, never ending, still beginning, now with more to be done for it than ever, and a mere game of "beggar my neighbor" in its only true bearing upon foreign armaments? As fast as that wise old housewife Political Economy, with her housebook, her bunch of keys, and her scales, saves the shillings and pence, her thriftless, graceless spouse, throws it all away, starves the household, and keeps the creditor at the door, with his interminable quarrels and preparations against every imaginable enemy. Was it for this, then, that PEEL, the earthquake, and the great Conservative party divided to the four quarters of the Heavens? Was it for this that Lord DERBY dominates in the Lords, and Mr. DISRAELI, for a second time, leads with much confidence and no slight glory the Commons?

We don't profess to see our way clear to the solution of this moral enigma. We can only say, despairingly, that it ought not to be so. But still it must be asked, Was there no want? nothing to desiderate, or with otherwise, to that powerful eloquence and that great crusade? When a keen and practised ear detects something to blame in the first essay of that tongue in the House of Commons, and "screams rashly enough," "Nothing in him, he is only a barker," these might be, and we think there was, a want of some of the qualities necessary to gain a thorough hold on the British heart and mind. We fail, indeed, to recognise in Mr. COBDEN that comprehensive statesmanship which is necessary to make a man something more than the chief of one cause, and the hero of one great victory. To be a statesman and a legislator a man must have sympathies with all causes, interests, and classes, and represent in his own person the heterogeneous materials of this very composite country. When a man so treats a great theme that, while doing it no less than justice, he yet jars on many a wholesome feeling, and does violence to many a sound and useful conviction; when he opposes himself as an irreconcilable foe to such that will ever be in strength and honor among us, we see the elements of perpetual failure, which some partial triumph will only render more conspicuous. There are those who are greater in the battlefield, but can never be statesmen. There are those who decline to distinguish themselves at the Bar, but know not how the country is to be governed, or the laws they themselves interpret are to be made. There are divines of eloquence, learning and genius, and we know the sort of statesmen theology has given to the country. There are men who are inspired in literature, or who can perform miracles of mechanical enterprise, but are children, and very dull ones, in a council or senate. Mr. COBDEN is a great political economist. He regards his country as the first, the richest, the most industrious, the most able, and the most honorable commercial firm in the world. He thoroughly appreciates man as "an animal that can make bargains," and he has made for us the best bargain, the most favorable as well as the most generous ever made by chapman. But, as yet, there ends Mr. COBDEN. He has neither the policy nor the eloquence to step an armament for one day, or to mediate between one nation and another, to divert from his prey a single aggressor, to solve a "complication," to heal one breach between classes. When a young man, he saw at a glance that Manchester offered a great field for speculation; and as his heart and mind expanded he saw how the Corn Laws stood in the way of that and all other enterprise, and how that bond might be broken. But there he stood, and there he stands, and there, too, stands very much the wisdom of his party. Mr. BRIGHT is in some important respects a greater man, with a wider vision and more varied powers; but it remains for him to show that he can do more than overthrow Protection, and repeat some dozen times the process of summary execution done on the enlightened Statesman who did the work of the Anti-Corn Law League. We trust that Mr. COBDEN's return to Parliament will inaugurate a new and more fruitful policy.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the five days ending with Thursday, the 21st ult., are reported by the *Brokers' Circular* at 29,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators, and 3,000 to exporters. Prices of the lower grades were 1-16d.@⅛d. lower on the week, while the middling descriptions had declined 1-16d., and the fair qualities were unchanged. The depression was caused by the uncertainty of the political affairs of Europe. The sales of Thursday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing steady at the decline. There was no market on Friday and Saturday, owing to the occurrence of "Good Friday." The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 7¼d.; Middling Mobiles, 7¼d.; Fair Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 432,000 bales, of which 368,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are not favorable. The market was very dull, but rates were steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuff Market was generally steady, but quiet at Tuesday's advance (reported per *North Briton.*) Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report no regular market since Tuesday. Flour steady at 20s.@23s. 6d. Wheat quiet at Tuesday's advance; Western Red, 8s. 9d.@9s. 5d.; ditto White, 9s.@10s.; Southern White, 10s.@12s. Corn steady. Messrs. BUDLEN, ASHTA & Co. say Corn is 1d. higher, and quote White 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d., and Yellow 3s. 9d.@4s. 0d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BUDLEN, ASHTA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, report Beef firm at the late advance. Bacon firm with an improved demand. Lard dull. Tallow advanced sales 1s. at 56s.@56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHTA firm; Pots, 32s. 3d.@32s.; Pearls, 31s. 6d. SUGAR dull. COFFEE firm. RICE firm, and 6d.@9d. higher. TEA firmer. CLOVER SEED was being pressed on the market at 46s.@48s. FINE OILS—An average business without a notable change. RESIN heavy; common, 4s.; medium, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and all qualities slightly higher; sales 42s. 6d.@42s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report WHEAT firm, and English 1s. higher. Iron dull at 56 5s. for Bails, and 5l 17s. 6d.@6l for Bars. SUGAR quiet, and poorer descriptions slightly lower. TEA was a little higher. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady but nominal at 44s. TALLOW slightly higher; sales at 56s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was generally unchanged. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased 474,000.

Consols closed on the 21st at 94¾ for Money, and 95⅛@95⅜ for account.

There had been no market since, owing to the holidays.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 23.

To-day is a holiday, and there is no business of importance doing in the Cotton Market. Prices have a declining tendency however.

Breadstuffs tend upward.

Provisions are buoyant.

Tallow has slightly advanced.

The London Exchange is shut, to-day, and there is, of course no quotation for Consols.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Failure of the Filibuster Expedition.

The New-York Party in Hayti.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 5.

By the *Quaker City's* mails we have intelligence from Port-au-Prince to April 30. The brig *African*, from New-York, arrived there on the 19th with 33 filibusters and old guns, and other munitions of war, having failed to land them at Nuevas Grandes, Cuba. The attempt was made on the 17th ult., but the boats were swamped and the munitions in them lost. The *African* received $1,000 in advance for the service. The Spanish Consul in Hayti had notified General CONCHA, who dispatched a war steamer to capture them. Nothing had been heard of the other filibuster vessels.

BY THE CAHAWBA AT THIS PORT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Cahawba, L. D. BULLOCH Commander, from New-Orleans, via Havana, arrived here last evening, having left the latter place on the evening of the 30th ult. She has encountered strong northeast gales, accompanied with very heavy head seas, for five consecutive days.

From Havana the news is interesting. We learn that the filibusters who sailed from New-York, some thirty-five in number, were wrecked on the Island of St. Domingo, where they remain without means, dependent upon charity. Two hundred and forty stands of arms were landed, and put in the public stores at Hayti by the Government.

The Sugar market is slightly depressed—stock, 280,000 boxes. Freights not improved. Exchange—*London*, 12 to 14 per cent; *New-York and Boston*, ¾ to 1¼ do.; *New-Orleans*, 2½ to 3 do.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cass-Yrissari Treaty Rejected.

Return of General Jones—A New Treaty to be Negotiated—The Boundary Question—Naval Movements—Mr. Sickles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 5.

General JONES will leave on the 5th of June for Nicaragua, to enter the Cabinet of President MARTINEZ. The Legation here remains in charge of Mr. MOLINA.

President BUCHANAN having declined to accept the Cass-Yrissari Treaty as modified, it falls to the ground; as the Nicaragua Congress does not meet again for two years. Mr. MOLINA will be charged with the negotiation of a new treaty.

The boundary line between the British Possessions and the United States, though in dispute, has not yet been made the subject of diplomatic consideration between the two Governments.

It is untrue that any additional ships have been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico. The *Lancaster* will relieve the *Merrimac* on the Pacific side.

Mr. SICKLES will remain here for another week.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 5.

Official advices from Vera Cruz received here mention as rumor, that the principal cause of DEGOLLADO's retreat was the destruction of his ammunition by the explosion of a shell at Tacubaya. The only cities in possession of MIRAMON, are Cordova, Puebla, Orizaba and Mexico. Three thousand troops under ANDRADE, were marching toward the last-named city.

General GARZA was also moving in the same direction, by way of Huastaca, with fifteen hundred men. These would be joined by four thousand from San Luis Potosi, together with DEGOLLADO's forces and others from the south. The reactionary army in the City of Mexico does not number more than six thousand men. The JUAREZ Government speaks in confident terms of its ability to conquer the Capital.

Colonel CARLOS BUTTERFIELD has obtained from the JUAREZ Government an extension of time for commencing his contract for mail service between the United States and Mexican ports. It is shown here that our Government can obtain the right of way over Mexican territory to Arizona, with an outlet at Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. The importance of such an arrangement has for months occupied the attention of our Government, especially with reference to having time and expense in the transportation of supplies and troops to the Pacific. It is highly probable that these subjects will be embraced in the instructions to Minister MCLANE, as calculated to strengthen the friendship between the two countries.

The Interior Department has matured final arrangements for carrying into effect the treaty stipulations which provide certain New-York Indians with homes in Kansas. The Indians now in that State, and those who have recently emigrated, are not entitled to the benefits of the treaty.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has sent a letter to the Surveyor-General of Nebraska, (Gen. BURNETT,) notifying him that the system of indiscriminate examination in the field of the public surveys—which has been in practice some years back in the several surveying districts; and requiring a certain retained percentage on contracts, wherewith to pay such examinations—having been found to work disadvantageously both to the Deputy Surveyors and to the Government, has been discontinued by the Department, to take effect from and after the 1st of July next. It is determined to supersede the method which has heretofore prevailed by a restriction to the mode prescribed in the provision made in the tenth section of the act for the public surveys in California, passed March 1, 1853, namely: They devolve the duty on the Surveyor-General himself, to be executed personally when it is possible for him to do so without neglecting his ordinary duties. In case he cannot attend to them personally, he may dispatch one of his employes. Should this be impracticable, the law authorizes him to dispatch a confidential agent; but the term of such employment is not to continue longer than thirty days.

Copies of this letter have been sent to the Surveyors-General of California, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico.

Two Cases of Forgery in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 5.

On Saturday, AMES N. DUBOIS, Clerk of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, presented a check on the Lafayette Bank, signed L. HOUSEMAN, President F. H. SMITH, Secretary, for $7,000, received the money and left for parts unknown. The forgery was not discovered till Tuesday.

Another forgery on a Third-street Bank for $5,000 was discovered yesterday. Although bankers were furnished with the facts, they refuse to give information, saying the matter had been fully settled by the forger's friends, and the name of the forger has not been ascertained.

Sentence of Ex-Judge Vondersmith.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 5.

Ex-Judge VONDERSMITH, convicted of forgery, has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, and a fine of $8,000, and ordered to make restitution to the government to the amount of $30,000. VONDERSMITH is fifty-six years of age.

National Medical Convention.

THIRD DAY.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 5.

The Medical Convention adjourned at noon, after the appointment of Committees, acceptance of reports, &c., to meet in New-York on the first Tuesday of June, 1860. Dr. ELI IVES was appointed Junior Secretary. The members were sumptuously entertained by our citizens, and to-night are to partake of a banquet at Masonic Hall.

Fires.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 5.

A fire this morning destroyed the stable of JAS. SEAMLAN, corner of South and Harvard streets, with five other small stables adjoining, and most of their contents, including twelve horses. The loss is about $6,000, partially insured. WHEELER & BLAKE also the principal losers. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

INCENDIARY FIRES AT HURON.

PORT HURON, Thursday, May 5.

The Huron House was burnt last night. Loss, $3,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

The Commercial Treaty Concluded by Commissioner Bowlin.

A Sharp Review of the General Results of his Mission.

The brig *Tacony* arrived on Wednesday from Buenos Ayres, having sailed from that port on the 6th of March. She brings advices several days later than had been before received, but nothing of interest except the details concerning the Treaty recently negotiated, to be found in our letters, which we publish below:

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Tuesday, March 8, 1859.

I inclose you a translation of the Treaty which Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN has celebrated with LOPEZ of Paraguay, and those portions of it which bear upon our previous arrangements.

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

ARTICLE I. There shall be perfect peace and sincere friendship between the Government of the United States of America and the Republic of Paraguay, and between the citizens of both respective States, without exception of persons or places. The high contracting parties shall apply all their attention in such manner that this friendship and good understanding may be maintained constant and perpetual.

ART. II. The Republic of Paraguay, in exercise of the sovereign right which pertains to it, grants to the mercantile flag of the United States of America the free navigation of the river Paraguay, so far up as Asuncion, the capital of the Republic; and also of the right bank of the Parana, from whence it belongs to her, as far up as the *Villa de la Encarnacion*. They can freely and securely arrive at and sail from all the above-mentioned places and ports with their vessels and cargoes; remain at and transact any part whatever of said territories, hire houses and stores and trade, in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandize of lawful commerce, subjecting themselves to the use and customs established in the country. They can discharge all or part of their cargoes in the ports of Pilar, and wherever else some with other nations is permitted, or proceed with the whole or part of the cargo, to the port of Asuncion, as the captain, owner, or other duly authorized person may judge convenient.

The Paraguayan citizens who may arrive at the

MARK IN THE NAVY.

Report of the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, for 1864.

Increase of the Navy Proper, and the Mercantile Marine.

Operations of the Navy in the Rebellion.

Its Present Condition and Future Prospects.

Recommendations for Legislation.

Abolition of the Spoils System.

Reorganization of the Navy Department.

Increase of Pay to Officers and Men.

Pensions for Widows and Orphans.

Retirement of Officers.

Promotion for Gallantry.

Naval Academy.

Naval Observatory.

Hydrographic Office.

Coast Survey.

Light-House Board.

Naval Asylum.

Naval Hospitals.

Marine Corps.

Navy Yards.

Naval Stations.

Ordnance.

Iron-Clad Vessels.

Steam Machinery.

Navy Pay Office.

Naval Courts.

Naval Laws.

Naval Supplies.

Naval Contracts.

Naval Expenditures.

Naval Estimates.

Naval Appropriations.

Naval Prize Fund.

Naval Prize Agency.

Naval Prize Courts.

Naval Prize Laws.

Naval Prize Regulations.

Naval Prize Instructions.

Naval Prize Orders.

Naval Prize Decisions.

Naval Prize Cases.

Naval Prize Claims.

Naval Prize Awards.

Naval Prize Distributions.

Naval Prize Shares.

Naval Prize Money.

Naval Prize Agents

The Wool Trade.

The correspondent in Wool during the month of April, Messrs. Treadwell & Kenney review their "We have to report a continuation of the dullness which has characterized the wool trade during April, but with no decline in prices. The stock of wool on hand is not large, and manufacturers would have purchased more freely, and consumed more extensively, had not the prices asked been so high. The sale, however, has been subject, and necessarily, to much restriction; it was a decided fall-ing off. A small quantity only was offered, and that mostly old in; the holidays was withdrawn. In fact, the sale has had a bad effect on the market by unsettling, and clearly proves that dealing sections will not do for a great market like this. Liberal cautious sales only, will give satisfaction to both sellers and buyers. Since the date above mentioned, there has been some change, but as a decline from previous rates of course it is not to be expected. Domestic fleece wool will all be taken before the next sales, the stock of which being very light, the prices will not be much lower. Pulled wool is in better supply, yet there is little demand for it at even the reduced rates. California and Texas wools have been selling freely at considerably lower prices, in consequence of the large stocks in market, and limited inquiry. Buyers of wool in these States will do well to operate cautiously during the next sale. The prospects of a war in Europe seems to have influence in the wool market there, and the lower duty and reduction in the rates of freight somewhat. Should former activity ensue in the woolen trade, and the price of which is approximating, and we have yet little doubt that prices will not rule as high as the present have been ruling. The events of the next year will assert much determination, and therefore deserve attention. Fine fleeces wool has been but little sought for during April, and although the present month is mostly of the new clip, and in good condition, the prices are from 2 to 3 ₩ cent. lower. There is a good supply compared to that of last March. Low foreign wool remains about the same as before, so far as the stock is concerned, but prices are easier; at least 1 ₩ cent. for desirable kinds, and from 2 to 3 ₩ cent. for inferior qualities. Trade being concentrated in a healthy state, and the importations of wool not large, we may look for a fair business during the next season."

Prices current per account sales in new-yark, MAY 1, 1859.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire.	Clean ₩ lb.
Choice Saxony Fleece	57@60
Saxony Fleece	42@51
Full blood Fleece	42@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	41@47
Native and quarter blood Fleece	40@45
Common Fleece	36@39
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	57@60
Saxony Fleece	42@51
Full blood Fleece	42@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	41@47
Native and quarter blood Fleece	40@45
Common Fleece	36@39
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony Fleece	42@52
Full blood Fleece	42@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	41@47
Native and quarter blood Fleece	40@45
Common Fleece	36@37
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed Fleece	42@47
Unwashed Fleece	32@36
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.	
Washed Fleece	42@47
Washed Fleece, burry	32@37
Unwashed Fleece, burry	12@15
Unwashed Fleece, less burry	18@20
Unwashed Fleece, not burry	25@27
Texas.	
Merinos, washed	30@35
Merinos, unwashed	22@25
Mixed Fleece, washed	27@30
Mixed Fleece, unwashed	19@17
California.	
Washed Fleece	30@37
Unwashed Fleece, fine	17@22
Unwashed Fleece, coarse	10@16
Oregon.	
Washed Fleece, burry	19@24
Unwashed Fleece, fine	14@18
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, Extra	47@50
New-York City, Super	42@45
New-York City, No. 1	36@40
New-York City, No. 2	15@16
Country, Extra	44@46
Country, Super	41@43
Country, No. 1	35@37
Country, No. 2	12@16
Lambs	40@43
Pelt-wools	40@43
Western, Mixed-pulled Wool	32@35
Southern, Mixed-pulled Wool	32@35

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, May 5, 1859—5 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 294 bbls. Ashes 10,170 bbls. Flour, 170 bbls. Wheat, 70 bushels Malt, 2,000 pieces Provisions, 110 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately dealt in to-day: sales having been made of 150 mats Java at 15c.; 200 mats green do. at 14c.; 400 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c. @12¼c.; chiefly at 11¾c.@12c.; 250 bags slightly damaged do. (by auction) at 9¾c.@11¾c.; 100 bags Rio at 11¾c.@11¾c.; 40 bags Laguayra at 12¾c.; and 100 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day; sales having been confined to 12,000 bales, in lots, at previous quotations. Operators were holding back for the details of the news by the Niagara.

NEW-YORK CONSUMPTION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex
Ordinary, ₩ lb	10	10	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₩ lb	11¾	12	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	12	12¼	12¾	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good demand to-day, and prices are quite firm, generally favoring sellers. The inquiry is mainly for lots for the home trade, and for regular brands. There is some disposition to operate on speculation, but the prices asked are not acceptable to the principal holders, who are not eager to sell, unless at their asking rates. The transactions since our last comprise 11,000 bbls. Western Flour, ₩ bbl.—$4 40@$4 50 Superfine State, do. do. 5 25@5 75 Very good to very choice do. 5 80@6 10 Extra State 6 00@6 30 Superfine Western 5 00@5 20 Trade Western 5 20@5 30 Extra Indiana and Michigan 5 40@5 75 Low to very choice Extra Ohio 5 75@7 75 Fancy Genesee 5 85@6 70 Extra, fancy and family do 7 10@8 00 Extra to very choice Extra, bloomings 7 25@8 00 Southern Flour is decidedly more sought after to-day, in part for shipment to the West Indies, at very full prices. Sales since our last, 6,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$6 85 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 90@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands. Rye Flour is selling in small lots, at $5 50@$7 50 per bbl. Corn Meal is very scarce and firm, at $3 25@$3 62½ for Jersey; $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl., and $19 75@$20 for Pittsburg, in bond.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand, but not at prices satisfactory to the principal holders, who are not inclined to be pressed. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 17,000 bushels, including fair white Western at $1 60; and do. (Winter) and mixed do. on private terms; prime Milwaukee Club at $1 15; and unsound Chicago Spring at 90c. ₩ bushel. Corn is in light supply and is in moderate request, at improved prices; sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels, in lots, at 60c. for ordinary mixed Western, in store, (the lowest selling rate for prime being 60c.;) 62c. for fair to prime yellow Jersey, and Southern, ₩ bu. Rye is less plenty and held above the views of buyers, hence it is inactive. Barley is in request at 70@75c. for inferior to choice State, Canadian and California, ₩ bushel. We heard of 4,000 bushels State at 68¾c.@75c., and 1,500 bushels California at 70c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in more demand, including Canadian, at 60c.@61c.; Western at 58c.@60c.; State at 56c.@58c. Jersey and Pennsylvania at 52c.@56c.; Southern at 49c.@54c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,000 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ₩ hundred.

HEMP—Continues inactive at previous nominal quotations.

Stock of Hemp in New-York May 1.

	1859	1858
American, undressed, bales	200	200
American, dressed, bales	150	400
Manila, bales	21,874	19,662
Other foreign, bales	5,700	1,300
Total bales	27,924	21,562
Russian, tons	225	245

INDIGO—The demand is pretty good for the better qualities, at full prices here. In Boston, during April, the inquiry was less active—manufacturers having purchased sparingly. Prices have, in some instances, declined. Mr. Hawes states that of Guatemalas continue to be taken to a moderate extent at reduced rates. Within the past week, however, there has been a fair demand, and some forty chests Bengal have been taken for consumption at $1 35@$1 45 ₩ lb., 6 months. For good common, to good commanding qualities, Manila remaining very dull at quotations. A settlement of political troubles on the other side would give material strength to the market for all these prices. Calcutta dates of March 6, say that up to the 31st of February, 79,000 maunds had passed the sales, and it was estimated that there was about 4,000 maunds more, which consisted principally of Oude and Deoh. Stock in importers and speculators' hands in Boston as follows: Square packed Bengal, 267 chests; Kurpee, 97 chests; Flat, none; Madras, 91 Manila, 311 chests; Guatemala, 124 cases; on the way from Calcutta to Boston, 325 chests; on the way from Calcutta to New-York, 77 chests; on shipboard, bound cleared for Boston, to March 8, 1859, 50 chests; on shipboard, but not cleared for New-York, to March 8, 1859, 92 chests; on the way from Manila to Boston, 332 cds.; on the way from Manila to New-York, 200 cds.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25 ₩ 1,000.

METALS—The business in this line, during April, Mr. James Bynan reviews thus: "The only important change in quotations, since my circular of 1st April, is a decline of 62½ ton in Scotch Pig, iron. Bars have also submitted to a slight reduction, though prices remain nominally the same. Sheet has advanced ¼c. ₩ lb., with a still improving tendency. The demand throughout April was very moderate, and business continues quiet.

Imports (Duties.)	April.	March.
Iron, Bar and Bundle, tons	1,850	6,024
Iron, Sheet, bundles	2,547	12,245
Iron, Pig, tons	1,927	275
Tin and Tin plate, boxes	20,620	26,420

The closing quotations are as follows: Copper, Refined Ingot, 20c. cash; Iron, Staffordshire Bar, per ton, £7 10s.; Welsh Bar, £7 5 mos.; Sheet, £9 10s.@£9 15s.; Canada, first quality, $110

$12 25, 6 mos.; Scotch Pig, 61s@62s 6d, 6 mos.; Lead, Spanish, £8 15s.@£9, cash; Tin, Grey Banca, 21¼c. cash; Tin Plates, IC, 10x14, $7 ₩ box; Steel, Swedes, 7@8c. cash; Zinc, Rossiniere, 7½c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales on day 400 hhds. New Orleans, part at 32c.@32½c.; 150 hhds. Porto Rico on terms not ascertained; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 27c.@30c.; and 100 hhds. do. do. at 30c.@32c. ₩ gallon. The sales of clayed Cuba reported yesterday were at 30c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Rosin Tar, now due to arrive here, at $1 50@$1 55; 1,000 bbls. common Rosin, to arrive, at $1 70; 1,000 bbls. strained do. do., at $1 75@$1 80; and 1,000 bbls. do. do. at $1 85@$1 90 ₩ 280 lbs.; also a small lot of new white Rosin, at $2 ₩ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active and is heavy at $16 25@$16 37½ for New Mess; $16 for Old Mess; and $12 50@$12 62½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at quoted rates. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c.; and Shoulders at 5c.@5½c. ₩ lb. Bacon is in request; at from 8c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Lard continues in request; at from 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Lard continues in request; at from 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Lard continues in request; at from 9

The New-York Times, Published May 6, 1859.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF MAYOR WOOD'S NIGHT-WATCH.—Your Associate Police attended a meeting of the night watchmen appointed by Mayor WOOD and Judge RUSSELL, in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council, creating the contest between the old and new Police, in 1857, and held last Sunday at No. 156 Seventh-avenue. Those were from three to four hundred night watchmen appointed between the 8th of April and the 4th of July, 1857, and their terms of service vary from two months and a half to a few days only. None of them have received any compensation as yet for their services, and as they were appointed by authority of the Common Council, under the assumed virtue of the old Dongan and Montgomery Charter, they look to that body for their pay, and have organized themselves into an association to prosecute their claims. The meeting (composed of about fifty persons) was called to order by Captain MCGUIRE, the Chairman of the first meeting held, on the 30th inst., after which Mr. FARNUM was elected permanent Chairman of the Association, and EDWARD J. ALLEN Secretary. Partial reports were presented from the Committees appointed from each Ward at the last meeting, to ascertain the names and terms of service of the watchmen appointed from each Ward. The reports not being full it was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to attend the Board of Chief Masters, and present at the next meeting a complete report of all members of the Night watch, the dates of their appointment, and their terms of service. Pending this motion, Capt. MCGUIRE moved that the subject be laid on the table for the present, as he had a private matter to lay before the meeting, which he thought would call forth better, and which, if carried out, would render any further Committees. This private matter he did not say what it was, outside the room, but with all due deference to the superiors, he would movethat such persons present as were not members of the association be requested to leave the room. Carried. Several reporters. The remaining proceedings it is, of course, impossible to give, but it is understood that the next meeting will be held on Friday evening, May 13, at which time the Committee appointed from each Ward, the reports not being full if we understand aright, are requested to attend a Committee of three to report to the Board of Chief Masters, and present at the next meeting a complete report of all members of the Night watch, the dates of their appointment, and their terms of service. Pending this motion, Capt. MCGUIRE moved that the subject be laid on the table for the present, as he had a private matter to lay before the meeting, which he thought would call forth better, and which, if carried out, would render any further Committees. This private matter he did not say what it was, outside the room, but with all due deference to the superiors, he would movethat such persons present as were not members of the association be requested to leave the room. Carried. Several reporters. The remaining proceedings it is, of course, impossible to give, but it is understood that the next meeting will be held on Friday evening, May 13, at which time the Committee appointed from each Ward at the last meeting, to ascertain the names and terms of service of the watchmen appointed from each Ward. The reports not being full it was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to attend

Sold by Newsdealers Everywhere.

The New-York Times, Friday, May 6, 1859.

The New-York Tribune, Friday, May 6, 1859

AUCTION SALES.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS.
CHARLES FLINT & CO.
No. 49 WILLIAM-ST., NEAR FULTON.
Received per late arrivals from Europe, and Now Landing,
A full assortment of
BRUSSELS, 3-PLY, INGRAIN, VENETIAN, HEMP, COCOA MATTINGS, RUGS, &c.
Also, a full assortment of
OIL CLOTHS, STAIR AND TABLE,
Which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEDEN & CO. WILL SELL
AT THEIR SALESROOMS, No. 4 PARK-PLACE,
THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
A large assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising Parlor, Library, Dining-room, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Also, at 2 o'clock, at the Store,
No. 4 PARK-PLACE,
A large assortment of
CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
Sale positive.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.
Queens Common Pleas—Nos. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100,